

# Deduction

## DEDUCTIVE REASONING

### I

E. JANET RUGG

All fish are vertebrates. They may be long or short. Their bodies may be thin and trim, or heavy and ungraceful. They may cut through the water like a knife or plough along after the fashion of a flat-bottomed scow. Within the layers of their flesh there may be myriads of tiny bone spears that cause one to rue the attempt to eat thereof; or the succulent flakes may be bone-free; yet always there is the long, strong line of the vertebrae. The rainbow trout, with its gorgeous lamination of scintillating color, has the whitest and tenderest of flesh, interspersed, though not too profusely, with the unpleasant little bones. Its body, in form and proportion as well as in hue, is a thing of utmost grace and beauty. Yet it is only a fish; and since it is a fish, it is a vertebrate.

### II

MARGE YELVINGTON

All Mongolians have slant eyes. This race includes the peoples of nearly all of Asia excepting Hindustan and the Mohammedan countries of the Southwest. The typical Mongolian is of a yellowish complexion, has coarse, straight black hair, scant beard, a broad flat face with a small nose and prominent cheek bones, and eyes which often have a narrow slanting appearance due to the peculiar formation of the lids. The Chinese have

slant eyes. Their physical type is fairly homogeneous and conforms to the yellow race's standard. The Chinese skull is higher and proportionately longer than that of other yellow races. Therefore, the Chinese are Mongolians.

### III

EULAH DAVIS

The arteries take the blood pumped by the heart and distribute it to the sections of the body where it is used. The blood is released from the heart in waves due to the contraction of this organ, and is, in all arteries except the pulmonary, free from impurities. When an artery is cut, the blood will spurt or gush from the wound and will be bright red in color.

The largest vessel in the body with the function of carrying blood from the heart to the rest of the body is the aorta. It leads from the left ventricle of the heart and branches three times in order to form the carotid, subclavian, and femoral arteries. These vessels in turn carry the purified blood to the neck and head, the upper limbs, and the lower limbs.

The aorta carries blood from the heart to the rest of the body, so cannot be anything but an artery.

*(These paragraphs were written to illustrate the development of subjects inductively, or by reasoning from the particular to the general, and deductively, or by reasoning from the general to the particular.)*